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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Radar Installations near Swinoujscie

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

[redacted]

[redacted] a document describing radar installations near Swinoujscie (Swinemuende). The document includes a brief description of the history and general location of the installations, the station complement, a sketch map of the site, and sketches of masts of various types, including one mobile type mounted on a truck trailer. 25X1

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Radar stations near SWINOUJSCI (SWINEMUENDE).

1. History and general location of the installations.

a) The Russian radar station at SWINEMUENDE was probably erected in 1955, since the local population only began to talk about it in 1956.

b) The station, which is right on the shore, adjoins a group of Soviet military installations (marked (1) on the map), extending Westwards along the shore. Access to the area is forbidden to civilians.

c) The area of the Eastern tip of the peninsula and a sandy belt of shore between the radar installations and the sea are used as bathing beaches and are accessible to civilians.

2. Manning of the station.

The radar station, which is apparently connected with the installation West of the road, appears to be manned exclusively by Russian personnel, since only Russians, some in khaki uniform with black epaulettes and some sailors, have been seen moving about it.

3. Key to sketch of site (see map).

1) Russian military area. West of the first road (i.e. the Easternmost one leading to SWINEMUENDE), to which there is no access for the public.

2) Wire fence along the West side of the road, extending along the Northern edge of the wood and the shore. There is more wire fencing encircling an area about 300 x 200 m on the East side of the road, where three radar aerials have been erected, about 200 m from the sea, and about 50 m away from one another. The barrels of AA guns and rocket launching vehicles are also to be seen in this area.

3) First aerial, a few metres from the road, about 200 m from the sea,

.../resembling

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from the sea/

resembling in appearance a double paddle. (For description, see separate sketch and key).

4) Radar aerial, about 50 m East of the first and somewhat higher, with blades like the sails of a windmill. (For description, see separate sketch and key).

5) Highest radar mast, about 50 m to the East of No. (4). A square tent is to be seen between the second and third radar masts (Nos (4) and (5)), about 3 x 3 x 3 m, and a cable runs from all three radar installations on wooden supports to the tent. This radar also resembles a windmill, but the mast is higher, and the actual aerials are not square but oblong and at right angles to the ground. (For description, see separate sketch and key).

6) Vehicle and apparatus on the jetty near the sea, with a two-wheel truck and some special apparatus attached to it. (For description, see separate sketch and key).

7) Three rocket-launching vehicles (the type known as "Katusha") parked near the road, South of the three radars, 10-12 barrels of anti-aircraft guns are to be seen about 150 m to the East of the road. The area is concealed by camouflage nets, so closer description is not possible.

4. Key to sketch of No. (3)

1) Mast, steel, conical, tapering towards the top and ending in a point.

2) Two steel cables to maintain the stability of the mast

3) Rotating screw mechanism, about 8.5 m up, from which proceed two rods carrying the actual aerial.

4) Rods, about 120 cm long; both rods remain straight, forming one straight line with one another, even in motion.

5) Aerials or antennae, like paddles, about 75 cm long, and with the nets resembling tennis rackets. The netting is very fine, looks silvery from a distance and is slightly bent, forming a shallow depression open towards the sea.

Movement of the antennae resembles that of two paddles. If one advances, the other retreats, and if one rises, the other sinks.

.....The movement/

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The movement of the antennae forms an ellipse, from the position at right angles to the mast to about 30 ° in all four directions, and is very slow, being almost imperceptible. The cable leading to the tent is carried on triple wooden supports.

5. Key to sketch of No. (4)

1) Mast, conical, tapering towards the top, total height about 14 m.

2) Four steel cables, supporting the mast

3) Rotating mechanism, about 10 m up, carrying the rods supporting the aerial.

4) Supporting rods, round, length about 150 cm.

5) Steel aerial framework, probably channel iron, about 80 x 80 cm

6) Network, apparently very close and looking silvery from a distance

The four antennae move as one round their axis, i.e. the mast, clockwise, and appear to slope slightly to observation, as though the angle formed by each two supporting rods through the rotating mechanism were less than 180 °. This inclination may however possibly be an impression caused by the rotation round the axis, so that it cannot be definitely asserted.

6. Key to sketch of No. (5)

1) Mast, conical, tapering towards the top, total height about 20 m.

2) Four stout steel cables supporting the mast.

3) Rotating mechanism, about 13 m up the mast and carrying four supporting rods

4) Supporting rods, about 1 m long, round in shape, forming an angle of 30 - 35° with one another, and of 55 - 60 ° with the main mast. It cannot be seen whether or not all the rods are straight since the oar-like motion of the aerials prevents accurate observation.

5) Network of antennae, more open than the other antennae, looking like round silver wire from a distance, the lower antennae at an angle of about 15° with the ground, and the upper pair at an angle of about 15 ° above the lower.

6) Framework, angle-iron, carrying the network, straight, about 2 x 0.6 - 0.8 m.

/Movement.....

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Movement of the antennae resembles that of No. (3), with the difference that one upper and one lower antennae are always moving in the same direction, and the motion is faster than that of the other aerials.

7. Key to sketch of No.(6)

1) Vehicle, resembling an ordinary caravan, about 5 - 6 m long, and 2 m high, on four wheels with tyres.

2) Antenna, a simple steel aerial mast rising from the roof of the vehicle.

3) Apparatus on the roof of the vehicle, always covered with canvas. When the canvas was wet with rain, it clung to the apparatus, which then looked like a searchlight about 1.5 m in diameter.

4) Cable leading to the truck, rather thick.

5) Two-wheeled truck, also with tyres, and with two pegs for parking, apparently an electric generator.

6) Cable from the truck to some special apparatus.

7) Apparatus parked behind the truck, and considerably higher. It resembles two large crossed telephone receivers, with openings at the ends about 1 m in diameter.

8) Mast, on a four-wheeled truck, often covered with canvas, and therefore not observed with accuracy.

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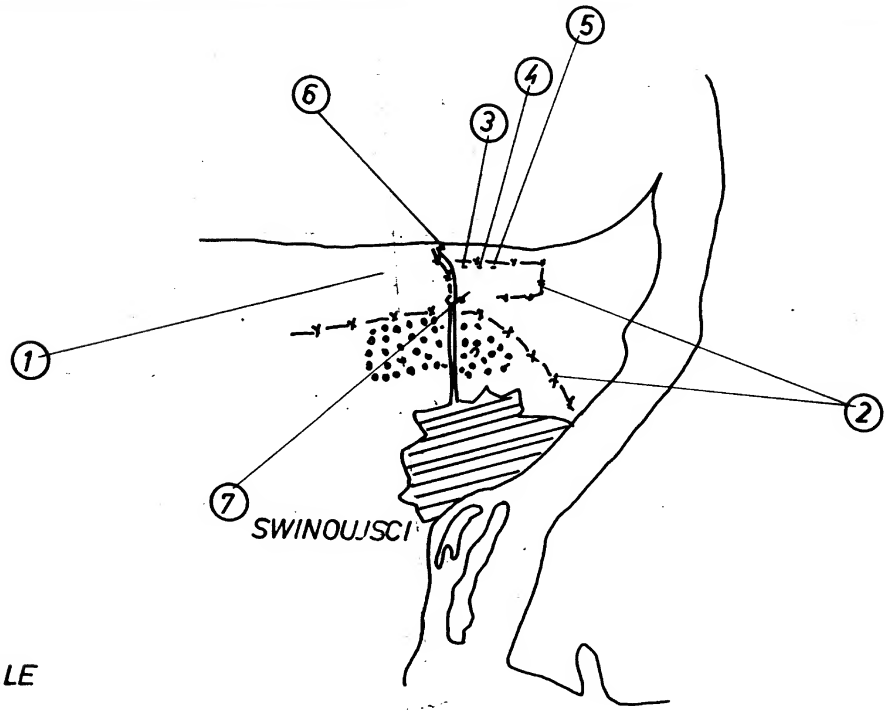

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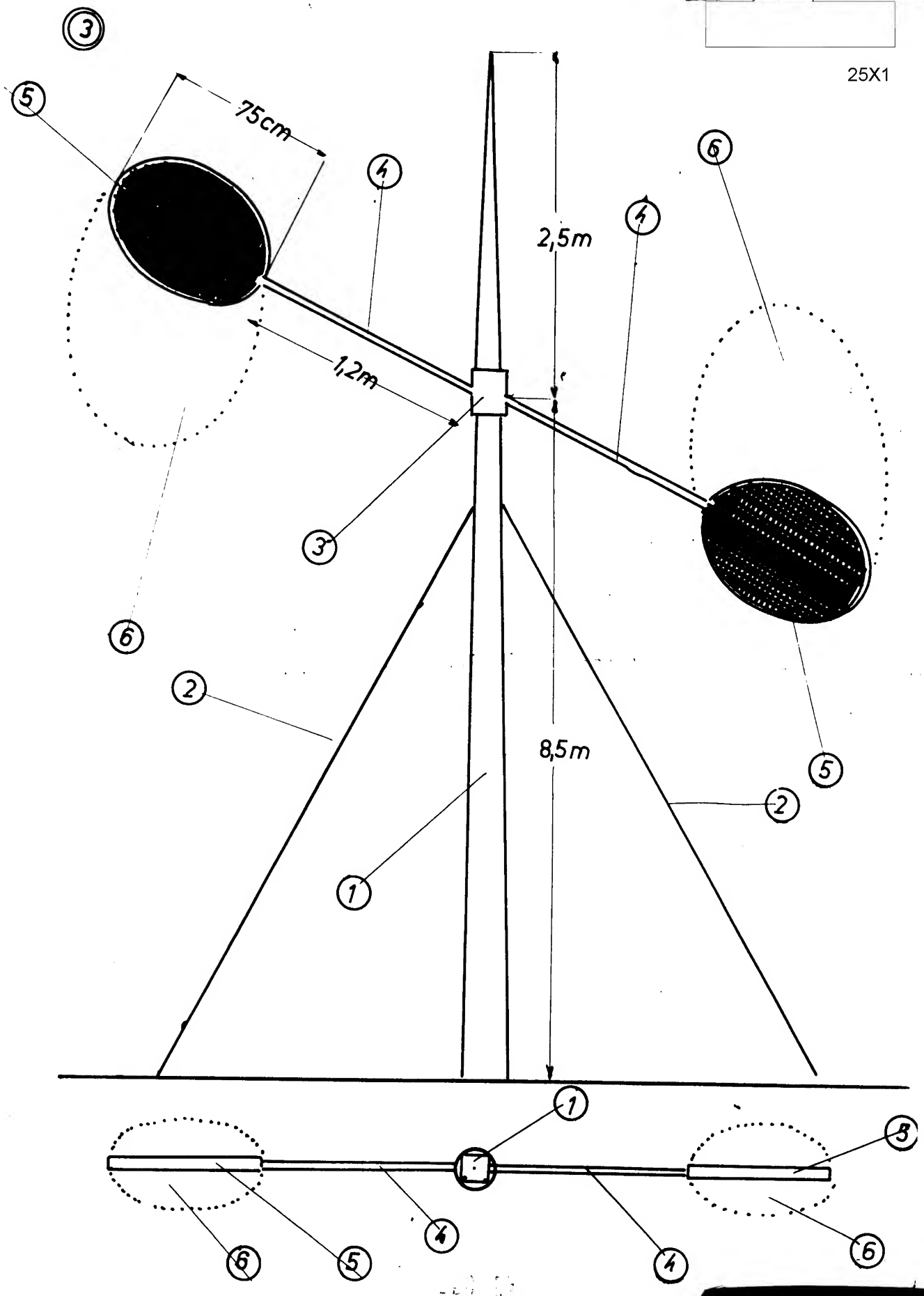

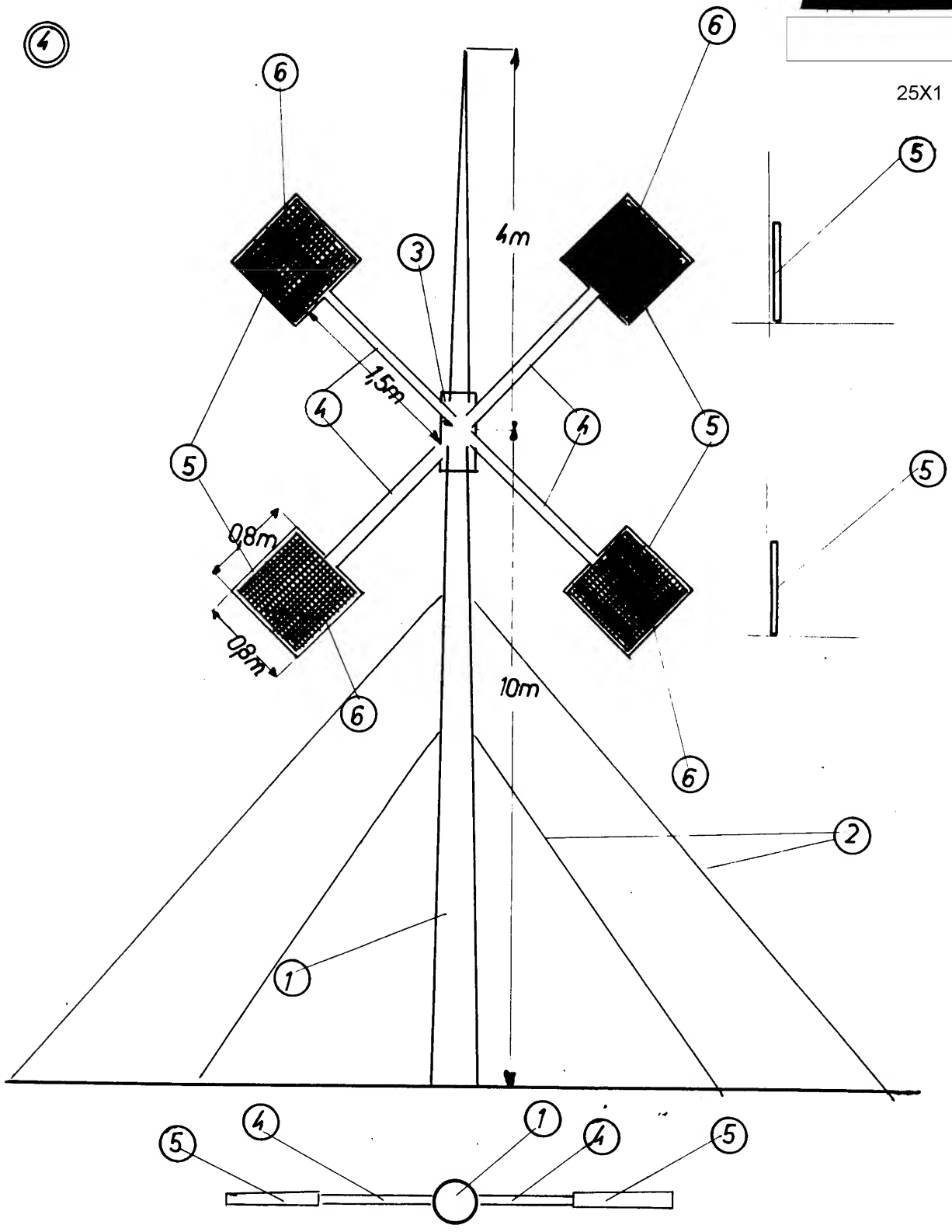

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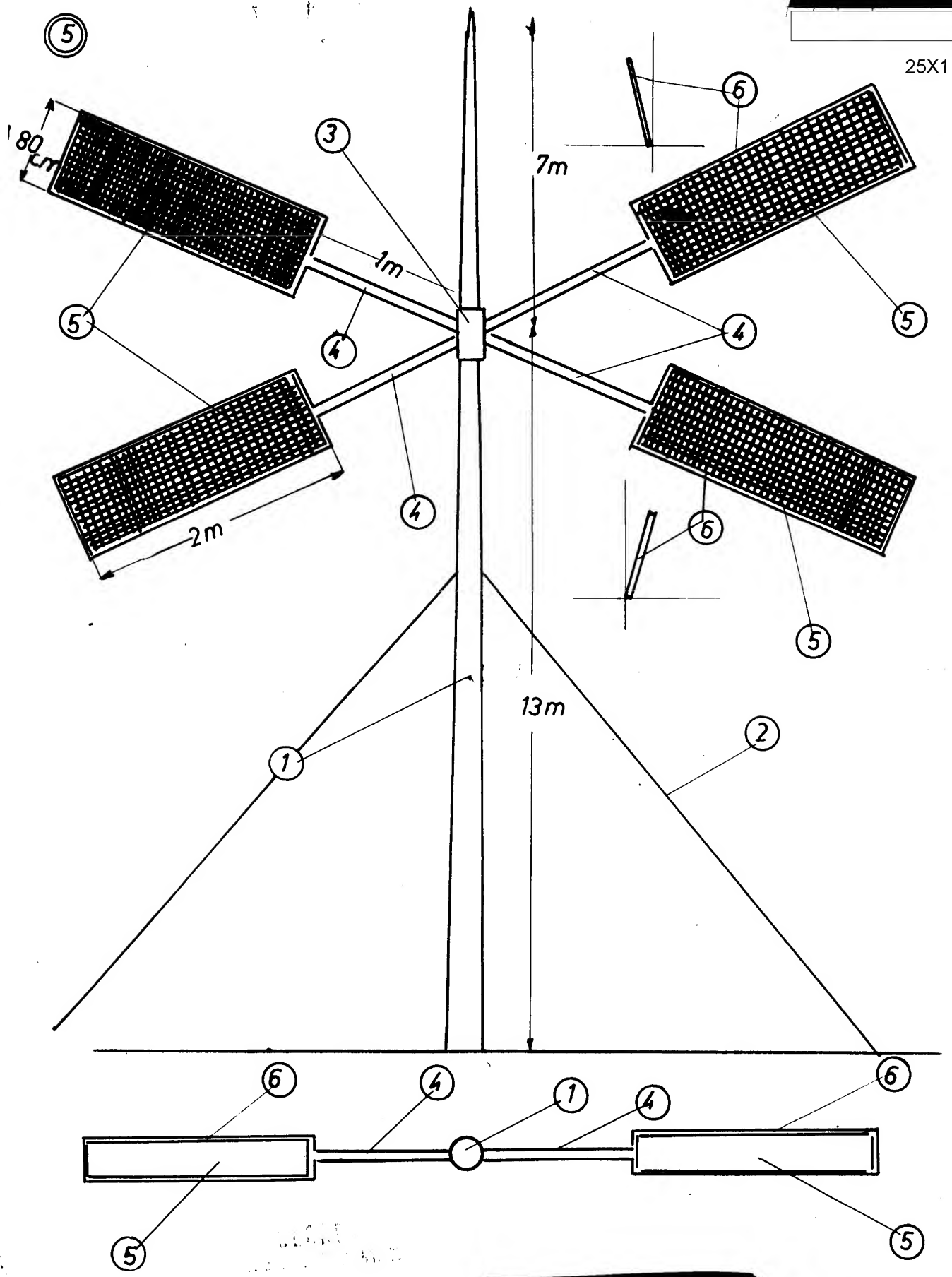

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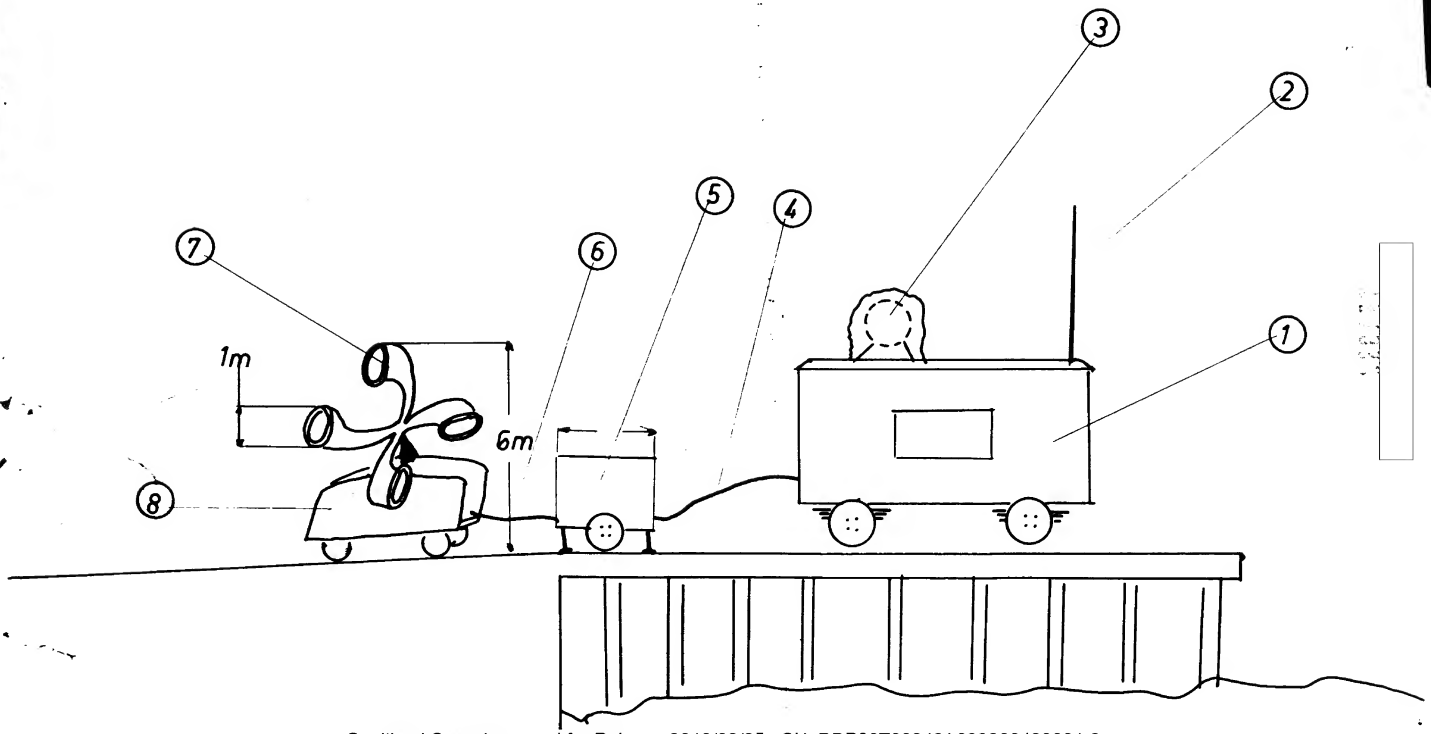

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